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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY (USSR) (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT

The Donskaya Bolnitsa in Krivoy Rog *(Tuberculosis Hospital)*
(Construction of a New Hospital)

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A report on the Donskaya Bolnitsa, a Soviet hospital in Krivoy Rog (N 47-54, E 33-21).

The report contains a memory sketch of the hospital layout and information on the location, size, equipment, staff, salaries, working hours, morale, the care and treatment of tubercular patients, and the incidence of tuberculosis in the USSR.

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DANSKAYA BOLNITSA, KRIVCOY ROG

General Description

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1. [redacted] the Danskaya Bolnitsa [redacted] was located in the Danskaya district of the eastern outskirts of Krivoy-Rog (N 47-55, E 33-22). This hospital specialized in the care and treatment of tubercular patients, and was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health. The hospital compound was composed of nine, one-story brick buildings which allegedly had been constructed by the French at an unknown date. (Refer to [redacted] sketch of the hospital layout, page 4). 50X1-HUM
Tuberculosis patients were assigned to one of three buildings, depending upon progressive stages of the disease: Building A, 90-bed capacity, was designated for those patients experiencing the advanced stages of tuberculosis; Building B, 50-bed capacity, was reserved for those in the primary and secondary phases of the disease; and Building C, 60-bed capacity, was the ward designated for those in critical condition.
2. [redacted] the hospital's normal 200-bed capacity 50X1-HUM
could be increased to approximately 250 or 260 beds in times of emergency. There were plans to increase the size of the hospital since [redacted] a new tuberculosis hospital, Sots Gorod, located three or four kilometers away, was 50X1-HUM
under construction.

Hospital Laboratory and Clinic

3. A tuberculosis treatment clinic for ambulatory patients, and a laboratory, were affiliated with the Danskaya Bolnitsa and were located one kilometer away from the hospital. 50X1-HUM
[redacted] ambulatory tubercular patients who were employed were required to report daily to the clinic after work for treatment.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in the USSR

4. [redacted] official Soviet government publications 50X1-HUM
stated that only ten percent of the Soviet population was tubercular, based on statistics provided by clinics and laboratories; however, [redacted] the doctors with 50X1-HUM
[redacted] claimed that 90.5 percent of the Soviet population had some form of tuberculosis, active or arrested, including bone tuberculosis, and that over 50 percent of Soviet military personnel had been affected by the disease.

5. Hospital Equipment, Staff, Salary and Morale

The hospital equipment included one outdated, [redacted] manufactured X-ray machine in poor condition, and several ultraviolet and other types of heat lamps. The hospital had no

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diathermy apparatus, new equipment, nor auxiliary electricity generators for use in the event of power failure. Oxygen tanks were available, however there were no oxygen tents. Minor operations were performed in a small operating room equipped with instruments, sterile gloves, masks, etc. Major surgery was performed at another hospital in Krivoy Rog.

6. The hospital staff consisted of four doctors, one feldsher, and twenty nurses who were supervised by the feldsher. Approximately twenty additional workers were employed as charwomen, launderers, maintenance personnel, etc. The administrative section of the hospital was located in a small building apart from the hospital wards. (See sketch, page 4).

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7. The monthly salary for staff doctors was 1,000 rubles, whereas the feldsher and the nurses received 700 rubles per month.

8. The daily work schedule for the nursing staff was 11 hours and for the doctors, six and one-half hours. [redacted] the morale of the hospital staff was low and all were hoping for an improvement in their working conditions. There were frequent incidents of food theft, and hospital meals were generally badly prepared and insufficient in quantity.

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Treatment and Care of Tubercular Patients

9. [redacted] the following daily schedule for ambulatory tubercular patients of the Dniskaya Bolnitsa: Patients were awakened at 0800 hours and at 0830 were served a breakfast which usually consisted of cereal with 10 to 15 grams of butter, 200 grams of bread, and tea. From 0900 until 1200 hours, patients took walks in the hospital garden and then returned to the ward for the daily examinations by doctors and treatments as prescribed in each case. Treatments ranged from the administration of artificial pneumothorax and X-ray therapy to the use of drugs such as streptomycin, penicillin, and a powdered medicine commonly referred to as Opaska.
10. A type of borshch containing potatoes, green vegetables, beans, chick peas and some pieces of meat was usually served at the noonday meal. Occasionally rice or cereal with meat was substituted for the borshch. Tea and a fruit compote completed the meal. From 1400 until 1600 hours, all patients were required to rest in bed, after which there was a four-hour free period during which they could remain in bed or attempt some light diversion. After supper at 2000 hours, which usually consisted of a rice or cereal and meat dish, tea, and fruit, the patients had a short recreation period, then were required to retire at 2200 hours.

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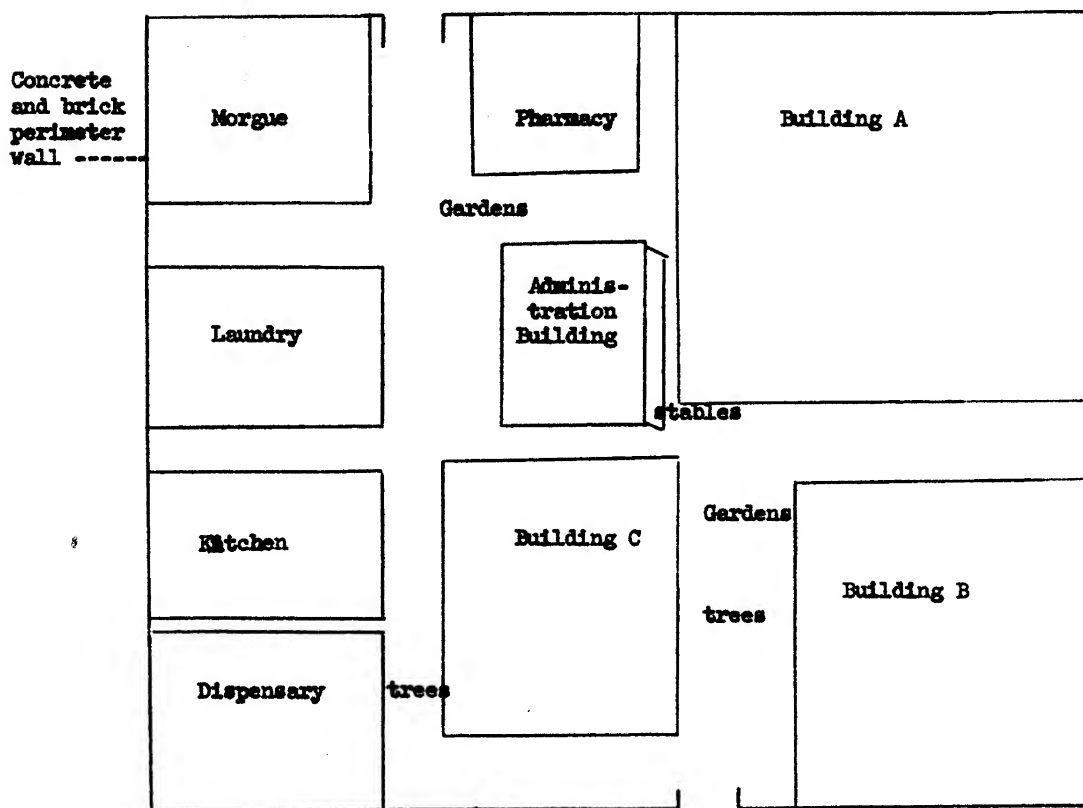
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Sketch of Hospital Compound
Donskaya Bolnitsa, Krivoy Rog



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